

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 10 June 2025

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **1HI0/33**

History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

Option 33: The USA, 1954–75: conflict at home and abroad

You must have:
Sources/Interpretations Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- In Section A, answer Question 1 and **EITHER** Question 2(a) **OR** Question 2(b). Then answer **all** questions in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Answer Question 1 and then EITHER Question 2(a) OR Question 2(b).

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: A photograph showing supplies being carried along the Ho Chi Minh Trail to the Vietcong fighting in South Vietnam.



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- 1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the Ho Chi Minh Trail during the Vietnam War.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(ii) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

Answer EITHER Question 2(a) OR Question 2(b).

EITHER

2 (a) Explain why the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955–56) was successful.

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA)
- US Supreme Court

You **must** also use information of your own.

OR

(b) Explain why Black Power emerged in the 1960s.

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Stokely Carmichael
- Black culture

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



SECTION B

For this section, you will need to use the sources and interpretations in the Sources/Interpretations Booklet.

3 (a) **Study Sources B and C.**

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the escalation of US involvement in the conflict in Vietnam in the 1960s?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

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(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2.**

They give different views about the escalation of US involvement in the conflict in Vietnam in the 1960s.

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from **both** interpretations.

(4)



(c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the escalation of US involvement in the conflict in Vietnam in the 1960s.

You **may** use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.

(4)

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Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).

- (d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the escalation of US involvement in the conflict in Vietnam in the 1960s?

Explain your answer using **both** interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(16)



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(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 3 = 36 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS



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Acknowledgements

Source A taken from: © Pictures from History/Getty Images



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PAPER 3: Modern depth study

**Option 33: The USA, 1954–75: conflict at home
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**Sources/Interpretations Booklet for use within Section B.
Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From a top-secret US government document, 1961. It lists the actions to be taken by the US government working alongside the government of South Vietnam.

President Kennedy has authorised government officials to inform President Diem of South Vietnam that the USA will provide the following for South Vietnam:

1. Increased air support to the South Vietnamese armed forces, including helicopters and transport aircraft.
2. Additional equipment and United States personnel for air reconnaissance and photography.
3. Training and equipment.
4. Increased economic aid.
5. Individual administrators and advisers for the South Vietnamese government.

Source C: From a speech broadcast to the American people by President Johnson, July 1965.

I asked General Westmoreland, the commanding general in Vietnam, what more he needs to resist this Vietnamese aggression. And we will meet the General's needs. I have today ordered an additional Air Division and other forces to go to Vietnam, which will raise our fighting strength from 74,000 to 125,000 men almost immediately.

Additional forces will be needed later, and they will be sent as requested. This will also make it necessary to increase the number of men called up into the army by the draft system, and therefore increase our fighting forces in Vietnam.

Interpretation 1: From *America's Longest War* by G C Herring, published in 1979.

It was the decisions made by President Kennedy in 1961 that were a key turning point in American involvement in Vietnam. The United States dramatically expanded its role. The number of American 'advisers' was increased from 3,205 in December 1961, to more than 9,000 by the end of 1962. American military assistance more than doubled between 1961 and 1962. Kennedy also authorised the use of chemical weapons, such as Agent Orange.

Interpretation 2: From *A Short History of the Vietnam War* by G Kerr, published in 2015.

The President who was most responsible for escalating US involvement in Vietnam was President Johnson. It became an all-out fighting war.

Immediately after the Gulf of Tonkin incident, Johnson decided on American retaliation, ordering bombing raids against the Vietcong in South Vietnam. A few months later, Johnson approved a secret plan that widened the conflict as it suggested bombing North Vietnam. The plan also mentioned that American soldiers would soon be fighting on Vietnamese territory.

Johnson decided to send two US army divisions to South Vietnam, but this was only the beginning.

Acknowledgements

Source B taken from: <https://millercenter.org/the-presidency/educational-resources/kennedy-commitment>

Source C taken from: *The Vietnam War, Lost Words* by J Smith, Ticktock Media, 2005

Interpretation 1 taken from: *America's Longest War* by G C Herring, Random House 1979

Interpretation 2 taken from: *A Short History of the Vietnam War* by G Kerr, Oldcastle Books Ltd 2015

